

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1819.

[No. 166.]

Published Daily, with the exception of Mondays,—and accompanied with occasional Engravings, illustrative of Antiquities, Science, and the Arts,—at a Subscription price of Ten Rupees per Month, including all charges.

General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

One of the most remarkable features of the times is certainly the extraordinary phenomena of nature, that have been remarked to have taken place within the last few years. The melting of the icy mountains at the north-pole, and the appearance of these floating islands as far south as the West Indies,—the warm winters of Europe, with violets in December, and whole districts unvisited by snow,—the extraordinary heat of the summer, throughout all Europe, in some places occasioning the death of men and animals in the fields,—the storms of hail and lightning, by which Switzerland and part of Italy and France were visited about the same time,—and the discharge of volcanoes, shocks of earthquakes, and other convulsions of nature,—have been successively passing in review before us, as the public Journals of Europe from time to time reported their occurrence.

It was remarked in one of the late Papers of Madras, when speaking of the shock of the earthquake that has been so recently felt over the greater part of India, from the Indus to the Ganges, and from the Himalyah to the southern part of the Peninsula, that some writer in England had predicted all those strange disturbances of the elements; and that it was the opinion of very eminent scientific men, that the prevailing diseases of the Plague in Barbary, the Typhus Fever in England and Ireland, and the Cholera Morbus in India, were all connected with these great convulsions and changes in the ordinary system of our globe.

We have seen in the late English Papers that have reached us, accounts of earthquakes, and tremendous water spouts in the West Indies; and in a Paper now before us we find the same thing happening at the head of the Mediterranean. The paragraph is as follows:—

“A water spout, which lately broke at Tscheochme, near Smyrna, has done immense damage. Houses were thrown down, trees rooted up, 13 men and 50 cattle washed into the sea, the gardens and fields were laid waste, and the promise of the vineyards wholly destroyed. The damage is reckoned at 3000 purses.”

This Cheshmè (as it is more properly spelt in general) is a port in the Straits of Scio, (the ancient Chios celebrated as the birth-place of Homer,) and is the place at which the finest vineyards in the world are to be found. The place itself is the ancient Cyssus, in which the fleet of Antiochus was defeated by the Romans; it was also in the middle ages, a strong hold of the Genoese, and was more recently distinguished for the destruction of a Turkish fleet by some Russian ships of war under the command of an English Officer, about the year 1774. Close by it on the north, is the ancient cave of Erythræ, the abode of the Erythrean Sybil, and the summit of Mount Mimas on which Anaxagoras built an observatory. Teios, the birth place of Anacreon, and the fane of Bacchus, is within a short distance

of it, to the southward; and the vines of all this part of the country are so luxuriant that they form almost the sole wealth of the population. The port and town are both so small, that a water-spout, such as the one described, which threw down their houses, rooted up trees, destroyed 13 men and washed 50 cattle into the sea, and laid wholly waste their gardens, fields, and vineyards, must have been a most calamitous visitation. The extent of the damage is estimated at 3000 purses. A purse in that part of Turkey consists of 500 piastres, which equal from 25 to 30 pounds sterling each, according to the rate of exchange, so that the whole sum would fall little short of £100,000, a sum equal to the wealth of the whole port as it stood a few years since, without estimating the value of the shipping afloat.

We have been led to remark more fully on this than we should have done, from the recent distress occasioned on the west of India by the late earthquake there, as reported by us from the Bombay Papers, being fresh in our recollection, and to show how general and widely-spread these calamities, arising from the convulsions of nature, have been.

An article from Paris, of the 19th of March last, acquaints us also with reports of similar disasters on the south coast of Europe in the Mediterranean. This article states that a Letter from Marseilles of the 11th of March, made mention of a report prevailing there, of the city of Messina having been swallowed up by an earthquake, and upwards of 40 vessels which were in port at the time having foundered. It was added also that all along the coast of Calabria the shock of this had been felt, and considerable damage occasioned.

A list from the Agent to Lloyd's at Marseilles, dated the 12th, had arrived in London, without mentioning this disastrous intelligence; but there would be nothing improbable in the thing itself, when the great earthquake of Lisbon is remembered, and the frequent destructions which the city of Catania on Mount Etna, in the same Island, and not far from Messina in Sicily, has undergone.

We shall rejoice to see this turbulence of Nature subsiding, as well as that of war and pestilence abating, throughout the world. The same almighty hand that gave creation birth, is however omnipotent to govern it, and it is consoling to believe, in the language of our own philosophic bard—

“All discord, harmony not understood;

“All partial evil, universal good”

It is not however the convulsions of the physical order of our globe that are alone deserving notice;—every day brings us intelligence of the moral order of nature being disturbed, and the English and the foreign Papers equally abound with extraordinary incidents of this nature. The infatuation of religious sects in Germany, and the riots of the followers of Joanna Southcott in England must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Spain presents a perpetual picture of fanaticism, despotism, and all their united horrors; and indeed in whatever direction we turn our eyes we find enough of evil to appal the hopes of progressive virtue.

The riots in the German Universities have already led to serious consequences, and it would seem by the latest accounts from thence that still more serious evils may be apprehended from the same source.

In our Journal of Wednesday last, we gave the particulars of the assassination of M. de Kotzebue at Manheim, by a German Student of the name of Sand, from the English Papers of April. The following additional particulars, differing in some respects from the former, as well as the short biographical notices of the assassin and his unfortunate victim, are given in an English Paper from the Gazette de France, and are sufficiently interesting to be transcribed.

"On the 18th of March last, the students of Erlangen assembled in a house of recreation, situated without the town, and deliberated, with closed doors, upon the fate to which they should subject M. de Kotzebue, for having attacked the licentiousness which existed in the Universities, and the novel doctrines which, since the events of Warbourg and Gottingen, have made so much progress amongst the youth of Germany. At this secret meeting, the death of the writer, whose remarks they so much dreaded, was conspired: the students who pronounced the horrid sentence, then cast dice for one who should be charged to execute it. Chance at first, designated five; who threw between themselves, until the lot fell upon one,—it was the young Sand, son of a judicial Counsellor, born at Wundtzigel, in Saxony, on the borders of Lower Bohemia, who found himself charged with what they called in true revolutionary style, the *materiel* of the crime. Sand set off post from Erlangen on the 21st of March, and arrived at Manheim on the 23rd, at seven o'clock in the morning; he took a bath, breakfasted at the table d'hôte, visited the magnificent church, the castle, and the promenades. At four o'clock he called upon M. de Kotzebue, who was dressing himself to receive company. The valet-de-chambre told him that his master could not be seen. 'Inform him (said Sand) that a Deputy from the Muses of Erlangen is come to visit him.' M. de Kotzebue begged him to wait, and gave orders to serve him with coffee, &c. and sent him a pipe filled with Virginia tobacco. Kotzebue, when only half dressed, caused this pretended Deputy of the Muses to be introduced, went to meet him at the door, received him with distinction, took from him a paper which he presented to him, and whilst he was perusing it, fell, pierced with a stiletto. The billet contained the following sentence:—'Sentence of death pronounced on the 18th of March, by the University of Erlangen, and carried into execution on the 23d of March by the present bearer.'—Sand having seen his victim fall, went tranquilly out of the house, and scarcely was he in the street, when he stopped, and lifting up his hands to heaven exclaimed several times, '*Opus consummatum est!*' and plunged the poniard twice in his own breast. There was found upon a large blue riband, this device: *Vita et Mors*. He was taken to the Civil Hospital, and two centinels posted at his bed. The event, it is said, will be followed by very important consequences, and may lead it to confessions of the highest interest."

The Russian Minister at Carlsruhe, M. Sterne, and the Prussian Minister M. Vernaser de Euse, have dispatched extraordinary couriers to their respective Courts with the intelligence of this assassination, which will, perhaps, lead to very serious political consequences. It is feared that the Emperor of Russia, who is already very much irritated against the Ultra-liberaux of Germany, will require from the Governments new measures against anarchical associations.

Some accounts state that the assassin had not died of the wounds he inflicted on himself; but the latest Letters speak of his having expired on the 29th of March. The following particulars are given of him by one of his relations.

"Charles Sand, third son of a person who was formerly Counsellor of Justice in Wunsiedel, in the Fichtelgebirg, and Rho, is still alive, began his studies in Ratisbon; where he re-

mained for several years, and was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him intimately. From hence he repaired to the University of Tubingen, and of his own accord joined the German Army which entered France. Whether he fought under the Bavarian standard (which is most probable as he was a Bavarian), or under another German standard, I know not. As far as I knew him, he was a sincere and honest young man, modest and eager in the acquisition of knowledge; in the society of his friends he was always frank and cordial; but in larger circles rather reserved. What he once approved of, he followed up with enthusiastic ardour. In all that he did he gave first the most patient consideration to the work, which he executed with determination. His exterior was interesting and prepossessing; his figure slender."

Another person, who knew Sands intimately, and who has the character of a respectable person, writes thus:

"The unhappy Charles Sand, who assassinated M. de Kotzebue, was dear to me. He is the brother of one of my best friends, M. Sand, attorney of the Appeal Court of A—, who formerly served as lieutenant in my company. Charles Sand was with us when we entered France a second time. I had an opportunity of observing him every day, and I could only daily love and esteem him more, for his rigid virtue, integrity, good morals, and his enthusiastic love of truth. All who were intimate with him know that such were his qualities. He was at the same time to the utmost modest, calm, and thoughtful; exempt from all exaltation and effervescence produced by passion, so that I can only consider his wretched attempt as an effect of fanaticism—as an inceptive wandering of mind, I thought it useful and proper, through love for the truth, and attachment for my unhappy friend, who was its so zealous apostle, to notice this murder to you under these various relations."

The following are the particulars given of the life and character of the murdered Kotzebue, from the same source.

"Kotzebue was the son of a Counsellor of Legation to the Duke of Weimar. At the age of twenty he became private secretary to Gen. Baur, one of the most able military men in Russia; and he there gained the good will of the Empress Catherine, who made him compose pieces for her Theatre of the Hermitage. A romantic affection united him to a noble Russian lady. He rose rapidly to the situation of President of the Civil Government of Revel, in Esthonia, and to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he was also decorated with several orders. The independence of his taste made him give in his resignation in 1795; and in 1796 he all at once accepted the situation of Director of the Theatre at Vienna; but he soon became disgusted with a place where every thing was embarrassing and disagreeable. On his return to Russia, in 1800, he was arrested near the frontier of the empire, and conducted to Kiang, a pretty little town of Siberia, where he enjoyed full liberty, and caused his dramatic pieces to be played by the inhabitants. His numerous friends opened the eyes of the Emperor Paul with respect to him, and that monarch, having recalled him to his court, loaded him with acts of benevolence. During the first years of the reign of Alexander, he travelled in France, Italy, and Germany; at last he seemed to have settled at Berlin, where he undertook a Journal; but having displeased Bonaparte, he retired for several years to his little estate in Esthonia. Admiration and hatred sought him in his rural retirement; for whilst the Moniteur thundered against him, the Agricultural Board of London sent him instruments of husbandry; and the English Admiral in the Baltic gave orders that that pacific present should pass freely.

M. Kotzebue had a hand in the manifestoes and the diplomatic notes of the Russian cabinet, in 1811 and 1812.—The Emperor Alexander recompensed him by nominating him first in 1813, Consul-General at Königsberg, and by attaching him, in 1816, to the department of Foreign affairs, with the title of

Counsellor of State. His delicate health not agreeing with the climate of Russia, the Emperor permitted him, in 1817, to travel as long as he pleased in Germany, and only imposed on him the honourable task of sending reports on the moral, political, and literary state of that country. Informed of the fanatical rage which had been excited against him in the Universities, he demanded his passports to return to Russia, when an assassination, almost without an example, terminated his life. He was only 58 years of age, but the public believed him older, because he commenced his literary career at a very early period of his life, and because for 40 years we have been familiar with his numerous writings. Kotzebue, who was twice married, has left 14 children; the eldest is a Captain in the Austrian service. M. Otto de Kotzebue, a Lieutenant in the naval service of Russia, has already celebrated himself by a voyage round the world, the expences of which were defrayed by the munificence of Count Woronzow, the Chancellor of Russia. Another brother, M. Maurice de Kotzebue, an officer in the Russian Army, has published an interesting account of the Russian Embassy in Persia, to which he was attached. Thus the talents of the sons, appear to add lustre to the celebrated name their father has bequeathed them."

Frankfort.—The frightful parricide committed a short time ago by the young Hungarian, Count Bellesnay, is again brought to our notice. It is now said that they will admit in justice the excuse, that he had been obliged to defend his life against his father; and that even the sentence, whatever it may be, will be mitigated by Government. We can hardly however suppose, that the Government can be disposed to this clemency, before they even know if the accused deserves it.

The history of the family of Bellesnay is revolting. The Lord who has been assassinated by his son, was every where notorious for his brutal conduct, which degenerated into ferocity. It is said that he married the daughter of a farmer's labourer, and that he was so jealous, that if any one at his house shewed any attention to his wife, he called him into a private room, and fought with him to the last extremity. His son equalled him in ferocity, and this last pretends, that to escape from barbarous treatment, and at the very last extremity, he seized a gun and shot his father.

Switzerland.—The religious dissensions of Geneva begin to take an alarming turn. English Methodism shews itself in that country with a serious and exalted character which it has long since lost in the country in which it originated, but which the influence of Madame Krudener has restored to it. Some imprudent Catholics appear to have taken an active part in the troubles which agitate the Church of Geneva, and present the strange association of ultramontaneous doctrines with the exclusive principles of Calvin.

The Government of Geneva, has hitherto avoided interfering, and leaves to each party the liberty of attack and reply. A member of the English Bible Society, Mr. Owen, was lately at Geneva, where they accused him of openly favouring the sect of Puritans.

Some Catholics had requested of the authorities of this canton, permission to build a church in the village of Nyon; this request was refused, on account of the smallness of their number, which does not amount to fifty.

Vienna.—The following Royal Patent has been published at Vienna, and appears in one of the Flemish Journals, from which we translate it.

"We, Francis the 1st. Be it known. As we are now enabled by the act of Congress, and the negotiations since entered into for its execution with our High Allies at Paris, to determine the title, the rank, and personal revenues of Prince Francois Joseph Charles, son of our cherished daughter Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, Dutchess of Parma, of Plais-

ance and of Guastalla, We have resolved in this respect that which follows.

First. We give to Prince Francois Joseph Charles, son of our cherished daughter the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa, the title of *Duke of Reichstadt*, and we order at the same time, that henceforth all our authorities and in general every individual, give him, in addressing him either by voice or by letter, at the top of the letter, and in the superscription, the title of *Most Serene Duke*, and in the text, that of *Most Serene Highness*.

Secondly. We permit him to have a particular coat of arms, consisting of *two lions d'or marchant on the right side*, one before the other, in an oval shield, field *gules*, divided transversely by a right line *in or*, decorated with a ducal hat and cloak: We add thereto as supporters *two griffins, sable and or*, with banners, upon which the ducal arms will be repeated.

Thirdly. Prince Francois Joseph, will take rank, be it at our court, or in any other part of our empire, immediately after the Princes of our family and the Archdukes of Austria.

Two exact copies of this ordonnance and declaration have been executed and signed by us, which is made known to every one that he may conform himself thereto. One of the copies has been deposited in the archives of our family of the court and of the state."

On this the Flemish Editor has the following well-founded remark:—

"With all the respect due to an act emanating from His Majesty the Emperor Francis, we may be permitted to observe, that according to the terms in which the above patent is expressed, to qualify the young Prince, son of *Maria Louisa*, it would seem that they prefer presenting him as a bastard, to mentioning his father. They carry this scruple so far as even to suppress his first baptismal name, which, as all Europe knows, is *NAPOLEON*."

Rome.—The King of Denmark has ordered the Chevalier Thorwaldson to execute in marble the bas relief in plaster so much admired at Monte Cavallo, and of which this artist is also making copies in marble for Monsieur de Sommariva of Milan. The King of Denmark is also causing to be executed in marble the Caryatides of Mr. Thorwaldson, destined formerly for Poland.

Pompeii.—The Archduke Palatina of Hungary, before he left Naples, paid a second visit to the excavation of Pompeii. A singular chance made this circumstance coincide with the happiest discoveries that have been made till now on this classic ground. While the Prince was observing with the greatest attention the labours which the Chevalier Arditì caused to be prosecuted in his presence with redoubled activity, the workmen met with a bronze vase encrusted with silver, the size and form of which place it in the first rank of all the articles of this description, which form so interesting a part of the Bourbon Museum. Some days before, a bronze statue of Apollo, of admirable workmanship, was found, which is indisputably the finest in the gallery. It would be impossible to describe, say those who have seen it, the beauty of the form and the life of this figure, which is of the size of nature, and represents the god sacrificing with his avenging arrow the family of Niobe.

Cadiz.—Letters from the Havanna, received by different commercial houses at Cadiz, state that a rich convoy which was transporting by land from Mexico to Vera Cruz, a considerable sum in piastres and a large quantity of rich merchandize, was captured by a numerous band of Insurgents after a bloody combat, in which the escort that accompanied it were entirely cut to pieces. On the other hand, say the Letters which furnish this intelligence, every day brings us information of the losses sustained by our commerce by sea also. Never was the ocean covered with so many corsairs, pirates, and privateers, allured by the hope of gain; and it becomes extremely difficult for a merchant vessel to escape from their rapacity.

AFRICA.

The following paragraph is from the Plymouth Telegraph of the 10th of March, and deserves notice:

"We have to contradict a paragraph which appeared in the London paper, and which we copied in our impression of the 20th of last month, stating, that a young French traveller had succeeded in reaching the town of Tombuctoo. We have been informed, through the same channel by which we derived the intelligence respecting the movements of Major Gray, that the said French traveller had returned to the coast, without reaching Tombuctoo, or even Sego; that he, however, succeeded clearly in tracing the sources of the Niger, Senegal, and Gambia. His name is Meliance. We are, therefore, in great hopes that the honour will devolve on our countryman, Major Gray, to have been the first European who ever visited the far-famed town of Tombuctoo."

ST. HELENA.

Although no one could satisfactorily trace the foundation on which the rumour of Mr. Ricketts having had an interview with Napoleon at St. Helena, rested; yet it is confirmed by Letters that were received in town only a day or two ago, and subsequent to the date of those which we saw from the same quarter dated at the end of March.

A Letter from Mr. Ricketts himself mentions, that he had been favored with an interview; having seen Napoleon late in the evening, passed the remainder of the night with Sir Hudson Lowe, and embarked on the following morning. He promised to furnish the particulars of this interview to his friend, in a Letter by the first ship they might meet at sea, and assigns as a reason for his brevity at that moment the haste of his embarkation.

We have reason to hope, from Mr. Ricketts's known habit of gleanng useful information from all sources that ever come within his reach, and using that to the best possible advantage, that we shall hear of something more important than the anecdotes furnished by the Government Gazette of yesterday, which stated the Ex-Emperor to have received his visitor reclining on a couch *en deshabille*, to have had dirty linen, a beard of several days growth, and a slovenly appearance, and these petty facts wound up by a taunting quotation in derision of this Exile's sufferings.

ASIA.

Bombay.—An article in the Bombay Courier of the 24th of July, is as follows:—

The epidemic disease, or Cholera Morbus, still continues about us: there has been no material variation here for some weeks in the number of cases which occur daily, and this formidable disease is not certainly so generally prevalent on this island as it was in the month of May, but we are sorry to hear that of late some very serious cases have occurred on Coolabah. An officer of H. M. 47th Regt. a few days ago, had a very serious attack, and his life was saved only by immediately administering the proper medicines; three privates also of the same regiment have died of it.

It appears from the latest accounts that this disease has abated for some weeks past generally in the northern and southern Conkan, and also on Salsette; it still exists, however, in those districts, and continues prevalent in the Callian and Bhewdy districts in particular.

Cashmeer.—We noticed in a former paper the expedition of Runjeet Sing to Cashmeer, and the occurrence of a battle between his troops and those of the Governor. It now appears that the former was defeated on the occasion, but rallying

again, he succeeded in routing the enemy, and his standard is said to be now flying in the Province which had so long been the object of his anxiety and ambition. In gratifying his pride by the accomplishment of his arduous scheme, he has however exposed the provinces of his southern and western frontier to great hazard, for as their allegiance is not the result of reciprocal interest, but a compulsory acknowledgement of superior force, the moment the pressure is removed to another quarter, they will make a renewed effort to gain their independence. This conquest of Cashmeer will probably operate ultimately to the advantage of Shah Shooja. Mahommud Khan, the Governor of Cashmeer, now in possession of Peshawur, may turn his views to the recovery of his province, and in that case Peshawur will be easily captured by Shooja. We have no accounts from Cabul.

Dinapore.—A letter from Dinapore of the 10th, notices the cessation of an unhealthy easterly wind, which had prevailed there for some time. A happy change in the occurrence of heavy showers of rain about noon, which promised to continue, had raised the poor inhabitants from a wretched state of despondency, to the enjoyment of hope and a fair prospect of better times. On the 9th the worst sort of rice was selling at thirteen seers the rupee, and great alarm was experienced about the failure of the crops, and a consequent famine; but the fall of rain on the 10th, has happily dissipated the gloomy predictions which had been almost universally formed among the poor.

Cawnpore.—A letter from Cawnpore of the 9th inst. also mentions a seasonable fall of rain at that place. It had the immediate effect of lowering the price of grain, which up to that date had been extremely dear, and famine, as usual, had been anticipated. [Govt. Gaz.]

Hussainabad.—A letter from this station, dated August 1, 1819, which has just reached us, says:—"This part of India is at present perfectly quiet, and the good effects of putting down the Pindarries and introduction of our sway, are beginning to develop themselves, though the great scarcity of provisions during the present year has had a baneful influence in retarding the prosperity of the hitherto sadly harassed inhabitants of this fine valley.

Attah at one time sold for eight seers the rupee, but I am happy to say, the price has lately become more moderate, and I trust the distressing spectacle of parents bringing their children for sale will ere long be spared us, as the present rains have set in most favorably for the cultivation of the land. The Nerbuddah has not risen to any height till to-day, but I am sorry to say, that at least a dozen unfortunate people have been seen to pass on Chuppers and pieces of wood, who have been swept from their villages by the sudden rising of this river or some of its tributary streams; three boats have been sent to rescue these miserable sufferers from a watery grave, and I hope to hear shortly of their having succeeded in the attempt.

It is painful to humanity to observe, that the owners of the boats were obliged to be forced upon this duty, though they might have performed this pleasing act without the smallest danger to themselves, as the river was perfectly smooth and the wind very moderate."

Ghazipore.—A letter from Ghazipore, dated August 5, 1819, says:—"I hope you are better off in Calcutta than we here. The rains can hardly be said to have set in, only some occasional showers having fallen. Grain is dreadfully dear, and such has been the distress of the lower classes, that mango stones have been selling at 30 seers for a rupee, which is one third higher than wheat sold at, when I arrived at Ghazipore in 1816. They take out the kernel, and having boiled and dried it, convert it into flour.

This being a circumstance singularly illustrative of the present distress, I thought it might be interesting to you."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

ABSENTEES ON BALLOTS.

The SPEAKER, pro forma, mentioned individually by name those Members who had absented themselves when the House proceeded to ballot for the last Election Committee. Some appeared and others were excused. On noticing the absence of Mr. Marmaduke Lawson,

Mr. CANNING excited considerable laughter by moving, that Mr. Marmaduke Lawson be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.—Ordered.

Mr. CANNING continued the roar of merriment by moving, that William Tilney Long Pole Wellesley be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, on the same account.—Ordered.

The names of the Absentees on the ballots for the Barnstaple and Beverley Committee, who had not yet appeared or offered excuses, were, on motion, ordered, to be called over again to-morrow.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Lord NUGENT, previous to presenting a Petition which he held in his hands from the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, praying for relief from those restrictive laws which deprived them of their privileges as British subjects, begged leave to make some observations. The Petition was signed by no less than 10,300 persons who came under the description now mentioned. Beside the signatures of many men of the highest respectability, the Petition was also signed by eleven Peers and thirteen Baronets. To this Petition was also attached the signature of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. The Petitioners did not presume to dictate to the House, by pointing out any particular mode of relief. They merely prayed generally for a relief from the disabilities under which they laboured, and left the mode to the wisdom of Parliament. His Lordship therefore hoped that the House would consent to the receiving of the Petition. It was a subject which had formerly met with the general sympathy and the general applause of many characters of the first distinction in the times in which they lived. The times alluded to by the Noble Lord were not very remote. Many Gentlemen now alive well remembered those patriotic characters who had shone with uncommon lustre, reflecting honour not only on themselves, but also on human nature. They were great and good men, and their virtues would long live in the gratitude of their countrymen. Amongst those distinguished supporters of the Catholic Claims, was one whom the House would long and deeply lament. The Right Hon. Mr. Elliott (*Hear, hear!*) who had left behind him the example of an extended and active public life, honoured with the esteem and admiration of all parties. To the care of this great man, Mr. Windham, in his last moments, had resigned the support of the Catholics; but both were now lost to the House. He then paid a tribute of praise to Mr. Burke and Sir George Saville, as staunch friends to the Catholic cause. He trusted that the question would in a short time be brought before the House by talents far superior to his own, and that before the end of the Session the interests, not only of that numerous class of our population, but of the whole empire itself, would be consolidated by its complete settlement. He anticipated such a result from the uniform and steady conduct of the Catholics, and the tone and temper of their application. They complained of two grievances: political disqualification and religious obloquy; and stated the latter to arise out of the former. They submitted that their disqualification sprang out of scruples, for which men were only responsible to their God—(*Hear, hear!*)—and that the respect which they paid to those scruples was an earnest of the fidelity with which they would fulfil any new duties which emancipation might entrust to their hands. They urged that political disqualification followed them every where, even into the precincts of private life, and marked them out as a set cut off from all the rest, on account of some dark suspicions.—(*Hear, hear.*)—But they were Englishmen! Englishmen in birth and education—Englishmen in feelings and in blood.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Yet through a constancy to religious scruples, which did them honour, they were reduced to the condition of aliens in their own country.—(*Hear, Hear!*)—They were, indeed, allowed to bequeath the property which they had received from their ancestors, but with the consciousness that political disqualification would preclude that property from bestowing

on their descendants that rank and influence and capacity of serving their country, to which they were so deeply entitled.—(*hear, hear, hear!*)—What could be a nobler and more interesting spectacle than an English Roman Catholic, endowed by birth and nature with rank, fortune, and abilities, calculated to make him great in the eyes of his country, sacrificing all those advantages in the inviolability of his religious scruples. The Roman Catholics of Great Britain had been treated as disaffected men; but when had they been found wanting to the support of their country, and the glory of the empire, even when they groaned under a system of the most oppressive penal laws? Who had been more active and more devoted to the defence of their country, and of a Protestant Sovereign, when they were menaced by the armaments of a Catholic Prince, than the English Catholics themselves, before those degrading penal laws had fettered their patriotism and their energies? Where not the Effingham and Pembroke of those times Catholics? And when the Catholics were represented as disaffected and dangerous to the Constitution, it should be recollected that it was to those very Catholics that we owed Magna Charta and the Declaration of our Rights. With the many pledges of faith which their conduct had given, what reason was there to consider them dangerous? He introduced the present Petition as that of the Catholics of England, because he knew that their case differed in many particulars from that of the Irish Catholics. But the measure, which he trusted would be adopted, must be adopted for the benefit of both. Had the English Catholics separated their cause from that of their Irish brethren, he did not know that, as an honest man, he could have stood forward in their behalf. He called upon the House to do justice to the true English spirit with which the Catholics were animated, and to recollect that it was its duty to conciliate and unite the feelings and interests of all the classes of the empire. In this spirit he presented the Petition, and submitted it to the wisdom, the humanity, and the justice of the House.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Lord MORPETH thought that but one feeling could prevail after the able and powerful Speech which the House had just heard. He had only risen to add his humble testimony to the steady, honourable, and loyal conduct uniformly held by the Roman Catholics. With respect to their Petition, it was worded in a manner at once simple and modest, yet manly and spirited. It did not enter into an enumeration of their grievances, for the Petitioners were convinced that the House was well acquainted with them.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—It did not deal in professions, for the Petitioners conceived that the House was sufficiently informed on that point. But it trusted that the House, in its wisdom and justice, would not suffer them any longer to remain under the grievances which pressed so heavily upon them.

Dr. PHILLIMORE called upon the House to look at the signatures attached to the Petition. It would recognize, among them, names illustrious in the annals of the country; names mixed up with most glorious periods of our history, and recalling those acts and deeds in peace and war, which had raised so high the honour and character of the empire; names of persons, who, though precluded from following the public example of their ancestors, emulated them in private virtues. Well then might the Noble Lord recommend the Petition to the most serious attention of the House, and it might not be presumptuous in him to invite Hon. Members, before they voted on the question itself, to re-peruse carefully the history of the times which had given birth to the restrictions on the Catholics, and the peculiar circumstances on which those restrictions were founded. If those circumstances were found no longer to exist, then might the House safely come to the irresistible conclusion that the cause having ceased, the effect should cease also. The present moment was propitious for the settlement of so important a question; and it would well become a New Parliament, assembled in the midst of peace, to replace within the pale of the Constitution that portion of British subjects who alone were still excluded, and whose loyalty had proved them to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Englishmen.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)

The Petition having been brought up and read,—on the motion that it lie on the table

Mr. W. SMITH rose, not to oppose the motion, for he wished not only that the Petition should be allowed to lie on the table and to meet with the fullest attention, but that its prayer should be entirely granted; but he rose to correct a slight mistake into which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had fallen. He had stated that the Catholics were the only sect excluded from all the privileges of the Constitution. This was not correct; all other Dis-

sengers were subjected to the test oath and abjuration act, and to religious obloquy and political disqualification. There was only this difference, that they might have a seat in that House, but they could not hold even the smallest offices; for the Indemnity Act did not exempt them any more than the Catholics. The present Petition had his best wishes, for it stood on the grounds of reason, justice, and liberality; but he hoped, when its prayer had been granted, that the other Dissenters would obtain the same relief.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

BALLOT DEFAULTER.

The Sergeant at Arms appeared at the bar, and announced, that he had taken WILLIAM TILNEY LONG POLE WELLESLEY, Esq. and MARMADUKE LAWSON, Esq. into custody, pursuant to the orders of the House. (A laugh.)

Mr. CANNING moved, that Mr. WELLESLEY and Mr. LAWSON be discharged on payment of their fees.—Agreed to.

(Here follows Mr. Canning's Speech on his motion for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Hastings and the Indian Army from the Commons, which we have before reported.)

Parliamentary Papers.

THE WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Bill for the further Regulation of his Majesty's Household, and the Care of his Royal Person, during the continuance of his indisposition, presented to the House of Commons, contains among other items, the following:

"And whereas it is proper that the Annual Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, granted to her late Most Excellent Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty having the Care of the Person of his Majesty, should be now granted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany."

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, from time to time, to order and direct, and give authority under his Royal Highness's hand, for the payment of any such Pensions or Allowances to be payable out of the Money issued to the Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, to any Servants of his Majesty, whose services may be discontinued upon the Reduction of his Majesty's Household at Windsor, who may be deemed by his Royal Highness fit objects of his Majesty's Bounty," &c.

THE POOR LAWS BILL.

The Bill to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, as amended by the Committee of the House of Commons, has been printed. The following is an abstract of its contents:—

Parishes are empowered to establish Select Vestries for managing the concerns of the Poor. The number of members of such Select Vestry to consist of substantial householders, not exceeding twenty, nor less than five, with the Rector or Curate, and Churchwardens, and these members so elected to be appointed by a Justice. Such Select Vestry shall continue in office until fourteen days after the next annual appointment of Overseers, when it may be again renewed. In cases of emergency, Justices are empowered to order relief. Overseers are to be appointed by Justices, upon the nomination and request of the inhabitants of a parish in vestry assembled. The Churchwardens and Overseers are empowered to build or enlarge workhouses, by the direction of the inhabitants in vestry assembled; and where no poor house can be obtained within a parish, they may resort to an adjoining parish for one, which shall be held and considered to be part of the parish on behalf of which it shall be purchased or hired. Churchwardens and Overseers are empowered, with consent of the inhabitants, to let portions of land to poor inhabitants. The amount of money to be raised within a year, for building, purchasing, or repairing, is limited to one shilling in the pound upon the annual value of the property in the parish assessable to the rates for the relief of the poor; but in cases where the inhabitants of any parish shall consent that a greater sum than

one shilling in the pound shall be expended in one year, further sums may be raised by loans, or by sale of annuities for lives, &c. chargeable upon the future rates of the parish. The rates shall be levied in certain cases on the owners, instead of the occupiers of houses, but the owner not being an occupier, shall not be rated in places where the right of voting for Members of Parliament depends on the rating. Power is also given in this Act to remove chargeable poor born in Scotland, Ireland, or in the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, although they have not committed an act of vagrancy, and, should they be vagrants, they may be removed without being previously whipped.

Law Cases.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 27.

NEAT P. PETTIGREW.

The Plaintiff, a workman in a brass factory, brought his action against the Defendant, a surgeon and apothecary, to recover a compensation in damages for an injury sustained in consequence of the want of skill or negligence of the Defendant or his assistant.

It appeared that the Plaintiff had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder, and the Defendant sent his assistant to give professional aid. The consequence was, that the want of skill on the part of the surgical attendant occasioned the Plaintiff to lose the use of his arm.

Surgeons Cline and Gillan stated their opinions, that the Plaintiff sustained no more than a common dislocation, which might have been set by any medical practitioner.

Mr. Gurney addressed the Jury for the Defendant, and admitted the injury had been occasioned by the want of skill of Mr. Pettigrew's attendant.

The Chief Justice said, the Defendant was liable for the negligence of his assistant, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, 800l.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FEB. 27.

THOMPSON *qui tam* v. PEARCE, ESQ.

This was an action brought upon the Statute of the 22d Geo. III. to recover 500l. penalty, alleged to have been forfeited by the Defendant, a Member of the House of Commons, in consequence of having entered into a contract with the Colonel of the 65th Regiment of Foot, to supply military clothing for the present year. The question was, whether an Army Clothier was a contractor with Government, when contracting with the Colonel of a regiment for soldiers' clothing; and whether the said contract disqualified the Defendant from sitting in Parliament? Had those points been decided against the Defendant, he would have forfeited his seat as member of Devises, and thus become subject to a penalty of 500l.

Mr. Sergeant Lawes now stated to the Jury that the Defendant, who is an army clothier, had entered into a contract with Gen. Nicholls to supply the 65th Regiment of Foot. The contract was made on the 6th of Jan. last; and on the 21st he took his seat in the House of Commons. No doubt could be entertained that he held the said contract, and the Plaintiff now contended that Mr. Pearce was incapacitated from being a Member of Parliament. He could produce the contract, the delivery of the goods, and the return of the Defendant to the House of Commons. Unless the Learned Judge was of opinion that the case did not come within the Act of Parliament, the Plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. The case had some novelty as well as interest. The Defendant himself had a deep interest in the decision, which might not only subject him to a heavy penalty, but exclude him from the honourable situation held in Parliament. It was important for the public to know whether a gentleman, standing in the Defendant's situation, was by law entitled to remain a representative.

Mr. Sergeant Lens, on behalf of the Defendant, contended that the circumstances of an army clothier's contracting with the Colonel of a regiment, could not be viewed in the light of a contract with Government. This was not, therefore, a case in the contemplation of the law.

The Lord Chief Justice (Dallas) was of opinion, that the law on the subject was in favour of the Defendant.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MARCH 4.

FRENCH v. GILES AND ANOTHER.

The Plaintiff, an ironmonger, brought his action against the Defendant, a coach-master, to recover damages for an injury received by the breaking down of a carriage which he had hired in August last. The Plaintiff had hired a barouche on the 2d of August, to take his family to Chislehurst, in Kent. On their return to town the straps of the dicky broke, and the Plaintiff was thrown off. His shoulder was dislocated, his arm broken, and three ribs fractured. A surgeon attended him several months, and he was not quite recovered when the action commenced. The accident was attributed solely to the rotten state of the leather straps.

The Learned Judge held that persons letting out carriages were bound to see they were fit for use.

The Jury retired three hours, and on their return, found a verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages 50l.

Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, August 17, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments.

2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. B. Brittridge to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Dunbar deceased.

2d Battalion 9th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Simons to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Thomas promoted.

2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant L. Bruce to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice D. Campbell deceased.

1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant G. H. Johnstone to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Bateman deceased.

Lieutenant H. R. Murray to be Adjutant, vice Roberts appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces.

2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Lawrence to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Cauly deceased.

2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Hayes to be Adjutant, vice Turner who has proceeded to England on Furlough.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. McRa is appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Mr. J. M. Gerard, appointed in Government General Orders of the 14th Instant to officiate as an Assistant Surgeon with temporary rank, is directed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Gunner Ardley Brown, of the Horse Artillery, is promoted to Serjeant, and appointed Overseer under the Barrack Master of the 11th or Meerut Division.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Campbell, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, in General Orders of the 29th July 1819, to visit Agra, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Lieut. Col. Macmorine, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, to the Presidency, in order to apply for Furlough, from the 1st of November 1819 to the 31st of January 1820.

Lieut. Wm. Rowe, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, to the Presidency, in order to apply for Furlough, from the 15th of October 1819 to the 15th of January 1820.

Lieutenant Colonel Littlejohn, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, to the Presidency, in order to apply for furlough, from the 15th of November 1819 to the 15th of January 1820.

Brevet Captain Pearson, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, to the Presidency, in order to apply for furlough, from the 15th of October to the 15th of December 1819.

Captain T. Hall, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, to the Presidency, on his private affairs, from the 10th of October 1819 to the 10th of April 1820.

Brevet Captain Savage, to the Presidency, on his private affairs, from the 20th of October 1819 to the 20th of April 1820.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel J. Tetley, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, to proceed to Bareilly by water from Agra.

J. NICOL, Ajdt. Genl. of the Army.

Government Notification.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, in Council having deemed it right to relieve the Merchants from the payment of Town Duty on Goods brought into Calcutta for exportation by Sea, whether to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or elsewhere, has directed the following Rules to be observed from this date.

1. Upon any dispatch of such Goods, being imported by way of the River Hooghly, the boat or boats on which the same shall be laden, shall, on their arrival at Balookhal to the North, or Muggah Thannah to the South, bring to, until the Proprietor shall have made application at the Custom House, for permission to pass the Goods free of Town duty. Such application shall be accompanied by the Rowannah, covering the Goods, and shall specify the quantity, quality, and value of the Article, as entered in the Rowannah. The Collector shall then grant a Pass, under which the Goods shall be conducted in charge of a Peon to the Custom House Wharf, to be weighed:—Provided, however, that no Goods shall in any case be entitled to exemption from Town duty, except under such Pass; and that Articles attempted to be landed at any other place than that indicated in the Pass, or attempted to be landed anywhere without such Pass, shall still, as heretofore, be chargeable with the payment of the Established Town Duty.

2. Should the Goods be imported by the route of the Sunderbunds, the boat or boats, on which they shall be laden, shall bring to at the Custom House Choke, at Gurraah Ghant, and there await the receipt of the Pass to be granted by the Collector under the above Rule, which shall in all its provisions be held equally applicable to such case.

3. The points at which Goods coming by land shall wait for the arrival of the said Pass, at the first Custom House Choke, at which they may arrive in their route to Calcutta, from whence they shall be conducted direct to the Custom House, for the purpose of being weighed. It is however hereby declared, that should any Goods be brought within the boundary Choke, above described, without such Pass from the Collector, or be found within those limits at any time previously to having been weighed at the Custom House, otherwise than in their actual transit, under such Pass to the Custom House, they shall in all such instances be chargeable as heretofore with Town Duty.

4. If a Merchant be desirous of storing Goods, imported, and actually weighed off at the Custom House, under either of the three preceding Rules, he shall be at liberty to do so, on entering into a Bond, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. for the discharge of the full amount of Town Duties due upon the Goods, in case they shall not be exported by Sea within the period of one year, from the date thereof. No Bond shall be taken, where the amount of Duty on the Goods shall be less than One Hundred Rupees, nor shall it contain any restriction as to the place to which the Goods comprehended in it, shall be exported; but in all other respects it shall be similar in form and conditions to those which are executed by Individuals on receiving Indigo for exportation.

5. It shall be the duty of the Collector to have the said Bond cancelled on the exportation of the Goods, or to realize the amount of the same, if not cancelled within the appointed time:—Provided however, that it shall be competent to the Owner of such Goods, to transfer by Sale, or otherwise, the whole or any portion of them under the immunity derived from the said Bond, so long as it may last; but the Bond shall not be cancelled until the Collector shall have satisfied himself that the whole of the Articles embraced in it have been cleared out for exportation by Sea; in default of which it shall take effect against the Original Executor for so much of the Goods as may remain uncleared,—any such transfer notwithstanding.

6. A Fee of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the Bond, shall be levied upon their execution, for the benefit of the Collector, his Deputies, and Head Assistant.

7. It shall be discretionary with the Collector to refuse the above indulgence in any case, wherein he may have good reason for doubting the sufficiency or respectability of parties tendering the Bond, and to require, in cases where he may deem fit, a deposit of Company's Paper, or the actual payment of the Town Duties, in the first instance;—an appeal will of course lie to the Board of Customs should any Individual conceive himself aggrieved by the award of the Collector in this respect.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to adopt the above Rules, solely from the consideration of the present confirmed state of the Custom House Wharf, it is of course to be understood, that they are to be in force only until the Warehouses now constructing at the Custom House are completed,—when the Provisions of Clause 2nd, Section XXX, Regulation X, of 1810, will again be strictly adhered to.

By Order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,

GOVT. CUSTOM HOUSE,
Calcutta, August 5, 1819.

C. DOVLY, Col. G. C.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Captain G. N. Savage, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, to Anna Sophia Sison, Widow of the late Thomas Sison, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and third Daughter of Colonel Halcott.

In England, on the 31st of March, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Martha Matilda Roberts, second Daughter of the late Howland Roberts, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 13th instant, the Lady of P. Turnbull, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at her Father's house, Mrs. Crook, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 15th instant, at the house of her Father, the Honorable D. A. Overbeck, the Lady of Captain P. Dewaal, of the 30th Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Johnson, relict of the late Mr. John Johnson, Printer and Proprietor of the Star Press; a Lady who, to an evenness of temper, united a suavity of disposition seldom found in the same person.

On board His Majesty's ship, Minden, in Trincomalee Harbour, on the 28th of July, Lieutenant Rushworth, aged 23 years. This gentleman had been amusing himself with a shooting party in an adjacent jungle a few days previously, when a Jackal having attracted his attention he brought him down, and on approaching to put an end to his misery, the beast in the agonies of death caught at Lieutenant R.'s foot, and bit him slightly through the boot, which subsequently brought on a Lock Jaw, and afterwards terminated the existence of a most excellent promising young Officer, whose melancholy fate will be long remembered and regretted by his Brother Officers and Shipmates, as well as an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His remains were interred with military honors suitable his rank.

At Fort William, on the 16th instant, Ensign Hugh Rose Murray, of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, aged 21 years.

At Nagpore, on the 27th of July, Susan Elizabeth, the Daughter of Lieutenant Barlow, of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore's Infantry Brigade, and of His Majesty's 50th Foot, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Chandernagore, on the 8th instant, Ensign Jeronimo Piaggio, a pensioned Marhatta Officer.

EUROPE DEATHS.

In Somerset street, Portman square, Lieutenant Colonel F. Warden of the Bombay Military Establishment.

Mr. J. Beveridge, hosier, and dealer in flannels, of Thornton street, Southwark, who put an end to his existence on the 6th of April, from despondency, produced by a disbelief of the Scriptures.

The daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at Brussels, Prince Hatsfeld, having overheated herself at dancing, has fallen a victim to its consequences in her 17th year.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

(None)

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
17 Salacia	British	T. Tankersley	Malta

Nautical Notices.

The Carnatic, on her passage from England to Madras, spoke, on the 19th of May, the Honorable Company's ships Matilda and Coromandel, bound to China, in lat. 15° 50' N. and lon. 25° 42' W. On the 19th of July, she spoke the Honorable Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, for China, all well, in lat. 37° 20' S. and lon. 58° E. She also spoke His Majesty's ship Magicienne, from St. Helena for England, and was informed that the Honorable Company's ships Bombay, Hertfordshire, and William Pitt, had reached St. Helena.

The Dudalay, Captain Orton, from Calcutta the 1st of May, arrived at Bombay on the 22d of July, having been 17 days at anchor off Malwan.

The following is an extract of a Letter, received in town from the Honorable Company's ship Prince Regent, Captain Harris, off Ascension, dated March 8, 1819:

"I have just time to say we are all well thus far. Pray let those interested know that we are so."

Besides the Upton Castle, Surat Castle, and Lady Lushington, the H. C. ship Earl Balcarras, from Bombay and China, reached England on the 30th of March.

The Catharine Stewart, Captain Lamb, for London, were to leave Bombay on the 4th of August, and the Loyalty, for Liverpool, about the 20th.

The H. C. ships Earl Camden, Ingles, Essex, and Vansittart, for China, and the Free Trader Elizabeth, for London, were to leave Bombay about the 25th of July.

Mr. Bayne's Frigate.—The following is an account of this vessel, which has been exhibited on the basin of the Caledonian Canal:

This vessel is impelled by the power of the screw—and goes with equal facility against wind and tide, either directly forwards or sternwards. It is about five feet long, and was built by Mr. Bayne, and the machinery which turns the screw was also entirely formed by him. This ingenious invention of propelling vessels by the power of the screw has a decided advantage over the former mode of impelling vessels by wheels, or the more recent one of doing it by means of paddles—which last was also an invention of Mr. Bayne's. The screw is fixed in the bottom of the vessel in a false keel, and is, of course, even in the most stormy weather, always wholly under water, and operating with equal force. It has another advantage, as it will work equally well in a cylindrical tube, and by this means can scarcely be injured even by the severest gale. Besides this, it is free from the disagreeable noise always to be heard in steam vessels. Mr. Bayne has also affixed to this vessel a great number of darts or boarding-pikes, which are continued in rapid motion, by the same machinery that works the screw, and renders boarding by the side of the vessel almost impracticable. He has also two guns at the mid-ship, which are so placed as to fire in any direction, and thus prevent boats from coming alongside. Besides all these instruments of war, the vessel has an improved capstan and windlass, which not only can be wrought with much less than the usual power, but are constructed so as not to lumber the deck.

Commercial Reports.

London Markets, April 17, 1819.

Coffee—There was a public sale of Coffee on the 10th of April, which consisted of 53 casks and 214 bags, British Plantation:—fine ordinary Demerara, 121s.; middling, but not clean, 119s. to 120s.; good ordinary Jamaica, 108s. 6d. to 110s.; fine ordinary 115s.; Jamaica Coffee, 2s. to 3s. The Demerara has gone off at very uneven prices, fine ordinary fully as high as the previous prices: the better qualities went exceedingly low in proportion. There has been little or no business done, by private contract, in this article.

Cotton—The Cotton market has become heavy, on account of considerable failures at Manchester, and a house of some eminence at London. The purchases, by private contract, consists of—90 Pernama, 21d. prime; 52 Boweds, 14½d. to 15½d. good to prime; 210 Surats, 7½d. to 9½d.; 500 Bengals, 5½d. to 6d. Those by public sale were—130 Demararas, 15d. to 15½d. fair to good; a few Tobago, 14d. to 15d.; Berbice, 14½d.

Sugar—The demand for Muscovades has continued limited all the week, and from the appearance of the market, and the expectation of further considerable new supplies, the holders are daily becoming more anxious to effect sales; low browns may be stated at a further decline of 1s. to 2s.; in the better qualities there is no alteration. The prices of the refined market are little varied; the holders, however, are becoming more anxious to effect sales. In consequence of the heavy market and declining prices of raw Sugar, there have been several considerable purchases of the crushed Sugar; the other sales are limited, and chiefly confined to the home trade. Molasses are heavy at the quoted currency. There have been few sales of Foreign Sugar; a public sale of 210 tierces Havannah descriptions went off at low prices; fair quality, brown and yellow, but with little strength, sold from 41s. to 43s.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.